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UNFPA INTERNAL AUDIT AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES IN 1997

Report of the Executive Director

		Page
I.	ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES	2
II.	INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN 1997	3
III.	PRINCIPAL AUDIT FINDINGS AND ACTIONS TAKEN	4
IV.	ANALYSIS OF MID-TERM REVIEWS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES	8
V.	POLICY APPLICATION REVIEWS	9
VI.	RECOMMENDATION	12

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1. This report provides the Executive Board with a summary of internal audit and oversight activities of the United Nations Population Fund in 1997. It outlines the key issues in the findings of internal audits and in the activities of the UNFPA Office of Oversight and Evaluation. The report is being submitted in response to a request made by the Executive Board at the second regular session in 1996.

I. ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

2. Under the provisions of UNFPA Financial Rule 114.18, the Executive Director has arranged with the Administrator of UNDP for the internal audit services of the Fund to be undertaken by the UNDP Office of Audit and Performance Review (OAPR). The Executive Board may also wish to refer to the report of the Administrator on UNDP internal audit and oversight activities, which is also being submitted to the Board at this same session (document DP/1998/26).

3. The UNFPA Internal Audit Section became operational in May 1993 and consists of a Chief, one Audit Specialist and one support staff. With such limited staff resources, it is not possible for the Section to provide adequate audit coverage of all UNFPA units within the optimal cycle of five to seven years. Consequently, the Section has sought to expand coverage of audit activities through the use of consultants.

4. Most of this consultancy work is undertaken for both UNDP and UNFPA under the same contract and is carried out by public accounting firms of known repute under the supervision of the UNDP Regional Audit Service Centres in Harare and Kuala Lumpur. In the case of UNFPA, the firms examine the annual accounts of all offices where a UNFPA-appointed Representative is assigned and conduct audits of the extent to which these offices have complied with financial and administrative regulations.

5. Up to November 1997, the reports prepared by the public accounting firms were reviewed and issued by the UNFPA Internal Audit Section. Since November 1997, additional professional staff have been assigned to the Regional Audit Service Centres, which will henceforth be reviewing and issuing the reports.

6. During 1997, 32 UNFPA country offices in the Africa region were covered under such a contract for audit services. In view of the fact that most of the offices in the Asia and Pacific region were rated satisfactory during 1996, OAPR decided to conduct such audits on a biennial basis. The contract for audit services in the region, therefore, was not renewed for 1997. OAPR is consulting with UNFPA to identify contractors to carry out audits in the Asia and Pacific and the Africa regions during 1998 and

1999. It is also planned to initiate the contracting process for the Latin America and Caribbean region in 1998, with audits to be carried out during 1999 and 2000.

7. The Office of Oversight and Evaluation (OOE), an organizational entity established in late 1996 that reports directly to the Executive Director, is the focal point for internal oversight within UNFPA. The Office is responsible for ensuring that the findings and recommendations of all oversight functions at UNFPA are acted upon and reflected, as necessary, in decision-making on organizational management, policies and procedures. In this connection, it also makes proposals to the Fund's senior management concerning institutional development. Towards this end, besides managing the conduct of policy application reviews and of thematic evaluations and ad hoc independent evaluations of major projects and programmes, the OOE works in liaison with OAPR concerning internal audits of UNFPA operations. It monitors follow-up to audit activities; reports to the Executive Director on trends in the findings of internal and external audits, policy application reviews and evaluations; and proposes measures to strengthen organizational and programme processes. In addition, audit and oversight issues are discussed regularly by the UNFPA Executive Committee, which is composed of the senior management of the Fund.

II. INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN 1997

8. The internal audit activities carried out in 1997 include the following:

(a) Management audits in three country offices and in one Country Support Team (CST) office;
(b) Compliance audits in 32 countries in the Africa region undertaken by one public accounting firm;
(c) A review of one branch at UNFPA headquarters;
(d) A review of project closing procedures;
(e) A review of the delegation of authority to the Executive Director on personnel issues.

9. The Executive Director is satisfied with the services provided by the UNFPA Internal Audit Section/OAPR, which successfully implemented a broad work plan in 1997 despite limited resources. The management audits provided valuable information that will be of use in strengthening the internal control structures and performance of UNFPA.

10. The annual audit work plan was developed by the Section in close consultation with the UNFPA Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) and the UNFPA Office of Oversight and Evaluation. The work plans of the Section and OOE were coordinated to the extent feasible. The Section work plan was revised periodically to accommodate special audit requests that arose during the year.

11. Staff development is important to meet the evolving challenges in the field of audit and oversight. In this respect, during 1997 the staff of the Section received one week of training in investigation as well as training in teamwork and risk assessment.

12. During the year, the Internal Audit Section offered advisory services to UNFPA units, some of which were solicited by the units, while others were initiated by the Section following management audits. The Section also provided briefings to UNFPA Representatives on mission at headquarters, taking advantage of such opportunities to reinforce the need for internal controls.

III. PRINCIPAL AUDIT FINDINGS AND ACTIONS TAKEN

13. In general, the country offices in the Africa and Asia and Pacific regions were rated **Satisfactory** based on the audit work performed by the contractors. Of 43 reports issued in 1997 (covering both 1996 audits for which reports were issued during 1997 and early 1997 audits) the level of internal controls and the compliance with financial and administrative requirements were found to be **Satisfactory** in most offices, with three offices receiving a **Good** rating. However, eight offices were rated **Marginally Deficient** in at least one area of the operations (for one office the report covered only office automation). The Section issued 637 recommendations during the year based on audits conducted in 1996 and 1997, which can be broken down as follows:

Area	No. of recommendations
Programme matters	204
Financial operations	93
Personnel administration	129
General administration	130
Office automation	81
Total	637

The following issues require attention:

Case of fraud

14. In one country office, a temporary Finance Assistant committed a fraud estimated at $5,300. The individual used office car-rental vouchers for private purposes and procured unauthorized cellular telephones and computer software.

15. The fraud was discovered by the country office before the audit, and the case is still being investigated by the local police. In addition, UNFPA has addressed the auditors' observations by reinforcing and strengthening the relevant internal control mechanisms in the country office.

Policies and procedures

16. The absence of a consolidated set of policies and procedures continued to be an issue. A task force was created by the Executive Director in October 1996 to issue a consolidated set of manuals on policies and procedures. The work of the task force is nearing completion. The Manual on Programme Policies and Procedures is 80 per cent completed, and a major portion of this manual was formally issued in November 1997.

17. A number of UNDP procedures are followed in the absence of specific UNFPA procedures, particularly with respect to financial, personnel and administrative matters. There has at times been a lack of clarity on what procedures to follow in a given situation. Such procedures will be clarified, however, as the relevant portions of the new UNFPA manuals are issued.

Project closing procedures

18. The review of project closing procedures revealed that about 2,000 projects are awaiting financial completion. Related to this, there are unspent balances of UNFPA funds in operationally completed projects that have yet to be recovered. In addition, the review noted a lack of compliance with closure requirements as well as poor monitoring over the closing of projects. UNFPA has been studying these matters for some time, commissioning a review of such closing procedures by consultants. The Fund also took the preliminary action of issuing a circular on Project Closure/Completion in June 1997, prior to the completion of the review. Issues related to closure of projects are highlighted in relevant sections of the new UNFPA Programme and Finance Manuals. In addition, UNFPA has taken measures to close completed projects and, as a result, 435 projects were closed in 1997. Both programme and finance units have been alerted to monitor closely unspent balances. The matter will be also followed up through periodic reviews of the status of financially completed projects.

Delegation of authority

19. The review on delegation of authority to the Executive Director pointed out that the approval of the General Assembly and subsequent delegation of authority from the Secretary-General to the Executive Director is required before the latter may appoint, promote and terminate the staff of the Fund and before a further delegation of authority to the Representatives in the field is granted. Also, the auditors noted that it would be appropriate to have a memorandum of understanding between UNDP

and UNFPA clearly defining the lines of authority and the responsibilities of each organization with respect to both headquarters and field personnel. UNFPA recognizes the need to clarify the lines of authority, keeping in view the administrative reforms being undertaken by the Secretary-General. Consultations have been initiated with UNDP regarding a memorandum of understanding to formalize present arrangements. In keeping with the principle of common services, the Executive Director intends to continue to make use of the services of UNDP with respect to personnel administration. The responsibilities and procedures between UNDP and UNFPA with respect to both headquarters and field personnel are clarified in the new UNFPA Personnel Manual to be issued in 1998.

Coordination and Training Branch

20. The review of the Coordination and Training Branch in the Planning and Coordination Division revealed that the procedures on procurement were not always followed. For example, services provided were not typically covered by a contract; requests for waivers were done on a regular rather than on an exceptional basis; sealed bids were not always obtained; and cost comparison was not generally performed. The Training Branch, located in the newly established Office of Personnel and Training, and other concerned parties have been instructed to exercise better internal control and to comply with established procedures.

Summary of major issues

21. The following is a summary of recurrent issues, classified by subject, raised by the auditors and contractors in connection with country office audits.

Programme

22. There is a need to strengthen the monitoring of programme activities and expenditure as well as to start project activities only after the project document has been signed. In addition, Letters of Understanding should be signed for all projects and should include the list of officials authorized to request funds and to certify expenditure. In response to the auditors' observation, country offices have been instructed to authorize advances only after the project document has been signed. In addition, the new programming guidelines underscore the need to select verifiable indicators to facilitate programme monitoring and urge country offices to maintain programme monitoring schedules.

Finance

23. In some cases, country office Status of Allotment Reports were not submitted to headquarters on time and reconciled with the financial report provided by UNDP. Concerned country offices have

been instructed to expedite the submission of reports so that they can be reconciled with the UNDP report as soon as possible.

Administration

24. Common services provided by UNDP were generally not covered by a contract. In some country offices, office procurement in excess of $70,000 was not reviewed by the Contract Review Committee. Further, the controls over office vehicles, petrol coupons and office equipment needed strengthening. UNFPA has instructed concerned offices to exercise tighter control in these areas and underscored, in this connection, the need to adhere to established procedures.

Personnel

25. There is a need for conducting the Performance Appraisal Review process in a timely manner, for improving maintenance of leave and attendance records and for training staff on UNIFOS (UNFPA Integrated Field Office System).

26. The reassignment of staff has sometimes impacted adversely on the timeliness of performance appraisal. Concerned offices have been instructed to improve management of leave records. With respect to training, UNFPA organized two Finance/UNIFOS workshops in Africa in 1997 and has scheduled similar workshops in the Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific and the Latin America and Caribbean regions for 1998.

Office automation

27. The auditors observed several cases where the maintenance of software and hardware was not covered by a contract, back-up procedures were not always followed and a disaster and recovery plan had generally not been prepared. The absence of some controls and problems related to the use of the UNIFOS software were also noted. The Fund's MIS Branch has drafted guidelines for office automation that address the auditors' concerns. The guidelines will be issued in 1998.

IV. ANALYSIS OF MID-TERM REVIEWS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

28. The Office of Oversight and Evaluation undertook in 1997 an analysis of the mid-term reviews (MTRs) of UNFPA-supported country programmes that took place in 1995-1996. In all, 31 such reviews were analysed. The purpose of the analysis was to identify issues and problems, both technical and operational, in order to derive lessons to contribute towards the improvement of existing policies and procedures. It also served the purpose of regular monitoring of organization-wide programme management. The study examined the process of the MTRs, their findings and recommendations and

the role played by the Fund's Programme Review Committee (PRC) at headquarters. The findings and recommendations of the analysis, which are summarized below, were given due attention in the preparation of the programme manual, particularly the chapter on monitoring.

29. With reference to the MTR process, it was found that most MTRs took place later than the mid-point of the programme period due to the slow take-off of programmes. The depth of analysis was often constrained by unclear statements of programme objectives and expected results, the lack of performance indicators, and the tendency of programme data to be input-oriented. Despite the lack of guidelines, there was a certain uniformity in the kind of information presented in MTR reports but not in the depth of the analysis or the format of the reports. Of the 31 MTRs, 21 were subsequently discussed in the PRC at headquarters. The revised guidelines on monitoring made a deliberate effort to clarify these issues related to the MTR process, and the application of the logical framework analysis in programming should serve to ensure more systematic, productive MTRs. It is instructive to note that the MTRs should be both retrospective as well as forward-looking: they not only serve as a review of the status of programme performance but also provide an occasion to revisit evaluation plans as well as to determine arrangements for the country population assessment exercise that serves as the basis for the development of the next phase of UNFPA support.

30. With regard to substantive programme matters, in most instances programme objectives and strategies were found to be of continued relevance except in cases where political unrest or changes of government had disrupted programming or had affected policies. About 80 per cent of the MTRs contained recommendations for redistributing resources among activities or for providing additional inputs from UNFPA; not all of these latter recommendations received a positive response. Many country programmes tried to shift from the old programme categories to the three post-ICPD core programme areas. In the process of recasting programmes, it was evident that the categorization of advocacy activities needed further refinement. The issuance of guidelines on advocacy should rectify this problem. It was also evident from the MTR recommendations that the ICPD had contributed to raising awareness in areas such as adolescent needs, infertility, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, as well as male involvement in reproductive health programmes.

31. The MTRs identified numerous factors that contributed to programme implementation. These included political commitment and a favourable political environment to address population issues; decentralization in decision-making both within government/project structures as well as within UNFPA; use of the local Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) mechanism to appraise project proposals; the involvement of NGOs, particularly with respect to women's empowerment and reproductive health; and the use of a participatory approach to project identification, development and reviews. The MTR reports also identified many constraints to programme implementation. Many are beyond the purview of UNFPA because they refer to the decision-making and management structures of Governments. Others, however, can be addressed or facilitated with UNFPA's assistance including the shortage of

trained personnel; lack of data on reproductive health indicators; lack of coordination in information, education and communications (IEC) activities; and certain cultural factors inhibiting acceptance of family planning and the promotion of women. These need to be factored realistically into programme development. Identification of risks and assumptions in the logical framework as well as stakeholder analysis should result in a pragmatic programme strategy. At the same time, since many constraints relate to national capacity, there is need to be more systematic in programming for capacity-building and to prioritize the tasks that CSTs should work on to ensure optimal use of the team advisers' time. This is reflected in the revised TSS guidelines issued in late 1997.

32. All UNFPA-supported country programmes will undergo a MTR in each programme cycle. The analysis of the outcome of MTRs will be conducted on an annual basis.

V. POLICY APPLICATION REVIEWS

33. Policy application reviews were conducted in six countries in 1997 -- three in Asia and the Pacific region and one each in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Arab States and Europe regions. These reviews, which are internal exercises, examined in depth the process of programme development and implementation in order to ascertain that appropriate mechanisms to ensure accountability are in place and are being utilized by UNFPA staff. In addition, steps taken to achieve UNFPA's mission, particularly in promoting the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, are also reviewed, together with the country office's role in the Resident Coordinator system. Moreover, the opportunity is also taken to assess the relevance and ease of understanding of UNFPA policies and procedures and to identify areas where greater clarity in programme policy and technical guidance are needed.

34. The findings of these reviews, which are discussed in depth in the Fund's Executive Committee chaired by the Executive Director, not only provided senior management with snapshots of how selected country offices are performing their programme managerial and advisory roles, but also served as a conduit for field staff to comment on the nature and quality of support they receive, and need to receive, from the CSTs and from UNFPA headquarters. These reviews have provided invaluable inputs to the preparation of the comprehensive policies and procedures manual, particularly the programme manual, and their recommendations are being actively addressed by UNFPA at the highest levels.

35. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Committee, determines the follow-up needed in response to each review. Responsible parties in the field or at headquarters, as appropriate, are assigned. The Division(s) concerned are accountable for the implementation of follow-up action related to specific programmes and for reporting to the Executive Committee on the outcome of these efforts. The Office of Oversight and Evaluation is responsible for monitoring and reporting on follow-up actions at the Fund-wide level.

36. In all six programmes reviewed, the country offices had been actively engaged in promoting the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, in particular among government officials, parliamentarians, opinion leaders and media representatives. The outcome of such advocacy is evidenced by the elaboration of official policies, strategies and action plans pertaining to reproductive health, gender issues and adolescent reproductive health. However, the operationalization of reproductive health had, in some cases, been constrained by institutional arrangements resulting from the past vertical approach to service delivery. The focus on gender and adolescent issues is evident at the political level as well as in programme planning.

37. Deliberate efforts had been made to involve national NGOs in UNFPA-supported programmes. Not all Governments were enthusiastic about such overtures in that NGOs were regarded as competitors for limited resources. The number of national NGOs with good capacity for project execution, however, remains few.

38. With regard to resource mobilization, there is evidence of successful efforts in two countries, in one case with regard to both domestic as well as external resources. In general, estimations of multi-bilateral inputs to UNFPA-supported programmes in the past have proved over-optimistic, and UNFPA reached the higher funding level of programmes only when additional regular resources became available.

39. The Resident Coordinator system appears to be functioning actively in almost all instances, as evidenced by regular meetings of agency heads and the establishment of numerous theme groups, which have mainly served an information-sharing and coordination function. However, the effects of this activity are not commensurate with the amount of time spent in consultations. UNFPA country offices participated actively in inter-agency groups, particularly UNAIDS and groups pertaining to reproductive health and gender.

40. The programmes reviewed generally adhered to the approved programme framework. There had been a tendency; however, for many projects to be carried over from programme cycle to programme cycle. On the one hand, this helped to maintain the momentum of programme delivery while new projects were being prepared. On the other hand, it delayed the application of a programme approach and/or new strategies.

41. In most cases, procedures were followed in the use of decentralized approval authority. Such authority has not only expedited programme delivery but also promoted closer collaboration between UNFPA and its counterparts in the Government. In one case, the review noted the decentralized approval of a sizeable project comprising components outside UNFPA's mandate. The project was terminated some time ago, and the gravity of the situation was impressed upon the concerned units.

42. Country offices without exception recognized the need to strengthen the substantive aspects of programmes in order to discharge their responsibilities adequately. The need to update country office staff in technical and substantive aspects of the Fund's three core programme areas, especially advocacy, was therefore repeatedly highlighted in the policy application reviews.

43. Four of the six offices made good use of the Project Appraisal Committee mechanism. Issues were raised, however, regarding membership on the committees and the quality of discussions. In two cases, UNFPA participated in the appraisal of projects of other United Nations organizations.

44. UNFPA has had a significant role in programme execution in all six countries, in four of them mainly in procurement of equipment and supplies. Even when UNFPA is not designated as executing agency, the country offices are often heavily involved in supporting national execution due primarily to the need to supplement the limited managerial capacity of government agencies and other national institutions.

45. The policy application reviews found that country offices had made considerable use of national experts, particularly in project reviews and evaluation. Nonetheless, more has to be done to systematize and institutionalize this process. The rudiments of a national consultant roster exist in some offices, but the management of such rosters needs to be systematized. Country offices did prepare technical backstopping plans, but not all of them complied with the guidelines. There was also a lack of clarity as to how to identify and access technical assistance that was not available within the CSTs. The technical assistance provided did not always place adequate emphasis on national capacity-building in terms of transfer of skills and knowledge.

46. Three of the six programmes had used the National Project Professional Personnel mechanism to support programme implementation. However, compliance with the intent and procedures of the mechanism had been inconsistent, which pointed to a need for greater clarity in the policy.

47. Local procurement has been effected through different arrangements, ranging from an entirely in-house exercise to the involvement of both the Government and UNDP. In all cases, a process of bidding is followed. It is generally agreed that local procurement ensures better follow-up and maintenance. There is general satisfaction with headquarters procurement although it was emphasized that quality and appropriateness to local conditions should have higher priority than price in product selection.

48. In some countries, monitoring had been undertaken with a project-based rather than programme-based approach. The reviews found that the monitoring of programmes had not always kept pace with evolving policies. Neither process nor output indicators were consistently established or applied. Country offices tended to take an ad hoc rather than systematic approach to field monitoring visits.

Still, with the exception of one programme, most projects were evaluated, usually by national consultants with the support and guidance of CSTs.

49. Umbrella project funds were used for the purposes intended, although there were occasional problems meeting unexpected requests within the budget of such projects.

50. Despite generally good support provided by desk officers, communication between country offices and headquarters units is sometimes less than optimal. Important decisions and their rationale were not always recorded adequately, making it difficult at times to establish accountability in certain actions. This was also true for the monitoring practices by headquarters units, which need to be rationalized in light of increasing decentralization to the field.

51. The Executive Director will continue her efforts to ensure probity and accountability in an environment of increasing decentralization. The collaborative relationship with OAPR has enabled optimal use of limited human resources in regard to internal audits. The establishment of the Office of Oversight and Evaluation has also contributed to an accountability culture that incorporates a mechanism for feedback and dialogue on policy and institutional development.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

52. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) Take note of the present report;
(b) Express support for strengthening the internal audit and oversight capacity of UNFPA.

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STATUS OF FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Report of the Executive Director

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 2

II. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD THROUGH 1997 3

III. SUBMISSIONS OF PROPOSED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1998 5

IV. BALANCE OF UNFPA COMMITMENTS 5

ANNEX (containing glossary and tables 1 through 6) 6

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of this report is to provide the Executive Board with information on the financial implementation of UNFPA country programmes and projects that had been approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth (1989) through fortieth (1993) sessions and by the Executive Board from 1994 to 1997. This report is submitted each year in accordance with Governing Council decision 84/21. The report is intended for information only, and no decision or action is requested of the Executive Board.

2. Information is provided on: (a) those programmes and projects that were completed in 1997; (b) those that are still ongoing in 1998; and (c) those that have been submitted/approved by the Executive Board at its first and second regular sessions in 1998.

3. The report uses figures on provisional expenditures for 1997 rather than 1997 allocations. The report also presents information on total expenditures from all resources, including multi-bilateral funds. Please note that such terms as "total expenditures" are explained in a glossary in the annex to this report.

4. It is important to note that the starting date of a programme is the one mentioned in the document approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board. The end of a programme[1] is either: (a) the year during which all projects were completed; (b) the year preceding the one in which a subsequent programme began (there cannot be two contemporaneous UNFPA programmes within one country); or (c) the year during which a programme is regarded as completed for other reasons. For programmes starting and/or ending in the middle of a year, the yearly expenditures have been prorated.

5. In theory, the implementation of an individual country programme could follow an even distribution of resources over the programme period. In reality, however, that is not the case for a variety of reasons:

- Each programme has its own programme dynamics; some programmes are "front-loaded" requiring more resources in the first years of the programme period than in later years while the opposite is true for "rear-loaded" programmes. All programmes require a variable level of annual resources over the programme period.

- The single-year income modality means that the actual income for UNFPA from regular resources is not known for future years but only for the current year and, then, only at its end. Thus, decisions on the level of expenditures in the current year of each programme have to be made at

[1] A programme is not necessarily regarded as completed when its original term has expired (since the duration of a programme may be extended) or when the resources originally approved have been expended (since additional resources may have become available or the income level may not have allowed implementation of the full amount).

the beginning of the year without knowledge of the level of resources available in the remaining period of the programme.

- Since programme implementation requires lead-time, some programmes are not able to respond swiftly to sudden changes in actual income levels. To comply with the financial policy of maximizing the use of available resources while avoiding the use of the operational reserve, some shifts of resources may become necessary from one programme to another in any given year without prejudice to the original amount approved for the country programme in question.

6. Tables containing the details on all Governing Council- and Executive Board-approved country programmes, new submissions and the Fund's balance of commitments are provided in the annex to this report.

II. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD THROUGH 1997

7. During the period 1989-1997 the Executive Board and the Governing Council approved 148 programmes[2]. Of these, 59 programmes were completed and reported prior to 1997, 31 programmes were completed in 1997, 58 programmes are ongoing (see table 1).

8. For the 31 programmes that were completed in 1997, the total expenditures from all resources were $241.1 million against a total approval of $277.9 million, which results in a total resource delivery rate of 87 per cent (see table 2). The fact that the total resource delivery rate reached or exceeded 100 percent in only 9 of these 31 programmes is largely due to lack of multi-bilateral resources. One of the programmes completed in 1997, the one for Botswana, exceeded approvals by slightly more than $1 million.

9. The expenditures from regular resources for these same 31 programmes were $221.2 million against a regular approval authority of $211.7 million, resulting in a regular resource delivery rate of 104 per cent (see table 2). It should be noted in this regard that expenditure authority for UNFPA country programmes includes expenditures from regular resources and from "other" resources, including multi-bilateral, resources. If multi-bilateral funding in the authorized amount is not obtained and regular resources are available, the Fund is authorized to spend regular resources up to the total approved amount. The regular resource delivery rate is 108 per cent for sub-Saharan Africa and for Arab States and Europe, 102 per cent for Asia and the Pacific; and 98 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean. The balance of commitments of regular resources, if any, is subsumed under the new programme that follows the completed one. Individual programmes received regular resources at a level between 43 per cent and 160 per cent of the approved amount. Among the countries with low implementation of regular resources is

[2] Country programmes or individual large-scale projects approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board.

the programme in Costa Rica with a regular resource delivery rate of 43 per cent. Costa Rica has a low regular expenditure rate because it was approved before the introduction of the new resource allocation system which limited the availability of resources for group "C" countries, the group in which Costa Rica is classified. Among the countries with high implementation of regular resources are the programmes in Botswana, Paraguay, Lesotho, Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland. The regular resources exceeding the regular approval were expended under the total approval authority that had been authorized by the Governing Council or the Executive Board.

10. For the 58 programmes that were ongoing on 1 January 1998, the total expenditure rates are in general higher the earlier the programme started, with two exceptions: the Congo country programme which started in 1991 and has an implementation rate of 56 per cent (for both total and regular resources) because of civil unrest; and the group of country programmes that started in 1993 for which the expenditure rate is lower than that for the country programmes that started in 1994. None of the country programmes ongoing in 1998 have exceeded their respective total approvals.

11. The regular expenditure rate for these same 58 programmes is also generally higher, the earlier the programme started, the two exceptions being again Congo and country programmes that started in 1993 (see table 3a). The regular expenditure rate for ongoing programmes is 20 per cent for Arab States and Europe; 26 per cent for sub-Saharan Africa; 32 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean and 37 per cent for Asia and the Pacific (see table 3b). It should be noted that the expenditure rates vary from one region to another due to a number of factors, including differences in the distribution of programmes by starting and ending dates.

12. While the programmes that were ongoing in 1998 are mostly being implemented as planned, a few programmes have a low implementation status of regular resources at this point. Since the implementation of country programmes during the first year of the programme period varies significantly, the emphasis in this analysis is on programmes that have been ongoing for two years or more as of 1 January 1998. Sierra Leone has an expenditure rate of 53 per cent after five years of duration. This programme whose originally planned duration was five years is currently suspended[3]. The programme in Benin has a regular expenditure rate of 46 per cent after three years of the planned duration of four years; Indonesia and Turkey have a regular expenditure rate of 24 and 35 per cent respectively after three years of the planned duration of five years; Cape Verde and Ghana have regular expenditure rates of 22 and 15 per cent respectively after two years of the planned duration of five years. The low expenditure rate in Sierra Leone is due to civil unrest in the country. The implementation rate has increased considerably in Benin after a UNFPA representative was appointed in the fall of 1996. In the case of Indonesia, the low rate is the result of programme adjustments required for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, while in the case of Turkey, the low rate is due to initial delays in project development and changes in the management of the programme. Finally, Cape Verde and Ghana, after a slow start, are expected to achieve the approved level of expenditures upon completion of the programme.

[3]In such a case, the completion date has been set to December 1998.

III. SUBMISSIONS OF PROPOSED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1998[4]

13. UNFPA submitted to the Executive Board at its first and second 1998 regular sessions for its consideration and approval a total of 31 country programmes (15 in the sub-Saharan Africa region, 4 in the Arab States and Europe region, 7 in Asia and the Pacific region and 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean region) and 1 sub-regional programme in Asia and the Pacific region. The total amount for these programmes is $297.3 million, of which $235.0 million is to be programmed from regular resources (see table 4). In the sub-Saharan Africa region, the programmes submitted for approval are for Botswana, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa and Swaziland with a total amount for the region of $122.3 million, of which $92.7 million is to be programmed from regular resources. In the Arab States and Europe region, the programmes submitted for approval are for Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen, with a total amount for the region of $47.5 million, of which $35.5 million is to be programmed from regular resources. In Asia and the Pacific region, the programmes submitted for approval are for Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Maldives, Papua New Guinea, the South Pacific subregion and Thailand with a total amount for the region of $87.2 million, of which $76.5 million is to be programmed from regular resources. In Latin America and the Caribbean region, the programmes submitted for approval are for Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua and Paraguay with a total amount of $40.3 million, of which $30.3 million is to be programmed from regular resources. In addition, UNFPA has submitted, to the Executive Board at its second 1998 regular session a request for the extension of the country programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran by one year through 1999 with additional regular resources in the amount of $1.8 million (see table 5).

IV. BALANCE OF UNFPA COMMITMENTS

14. The balance of UNFPA commitments from regular resources for ongoing programmes is $435.5 million, distributed as follows: $185.7 million for sub-Saharan Africa; $52.7 million for the Arab States and Europe; $160.1 million for Asia and the Pacific; and $37.0 million for Latin America and the Caribbean (see table 3b). The balance of commitments of regular resources of the programmes submitted in 1998 - first and second regular sessions - is $235.0 million, distributed as follows: $92.7 million for sub-Saharan Africa; $35.5 million for Arab States and Europe; $76.5 million for Asia and the Pacific and $30.3 million for Latin America and the Caribbean (see table 4). Thus, the total balance of commitments will be $670.5 million, distributed as follows: $278.4 million for sub-Saharan Africa; $88.2 million for the Arab States and Europe; $236.6 million for Asia and the Pacific; $67.3 million for Latin America and the Caribbean (see table 6).

[4] Submissions to the first and second regular sessions, 1998.

ANNEX

Glossary

This report uses the following definitions in the tables:

Total approval: amount approved for a country programme, composed of "regular resources" and "other resources" (normally multi-bilateral resources under trust fund arrangements);

Regular approval: amount approved for the country programme from regular resources;

Total expenditure: amount spent up to and including 1997 against the total approval;

Regular expenditure: amount spent up to and including 1997 from regular resources;

Resource delivery rate: defined in document DP/1989/34 for completed programmes, the "resource delivery rate" is expressed as the expenditure for programme(s) divided by the amount approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board for the programme(s). In this document the "total resource delivery rate" is based on all resources while the "regular resource delivery rate" is based on regular resources only;

Expenditure rate: for ongoing programmes, the "expenditure rate" is expressed as the percentage of approved resources spent up to and including 1997 since the beginning of the country programme. In this document the "total expenditure rate" is based on all resources while the "regular expenditure rate" is based on regular resources only;

Regular balance of commitments: the regular amount approved for the programme less the regular expenditures up to and including 1997. If negative, the regular balance of commitments is here treated as zero. Thus, the regular balance of commitments at the summary level does not necessarily equal the approved amount less the expenditure.

Table 1. Status of Country Programmes approved by 1997

Starting year	Completed in 1997	Ongoing in 1998
1989	1	
1991	2	1
1992	15	
1993	8	4
1994	3	3
1995	2	5
1996		7
1997		38
Total	31	58

Table 2: Implementation status of country programmes completed in 1997 (in millions of US$) a/

Region/Country	Actual Duration		Total approval	Regular approval	Total exp. 1997	Regular exp. 1997	Total exp. to 1997	Regular exp. to 1997	Total res. delivery rate	Regular balance of commit.	Regular res. delivery rate
Africa											
BOTSWANA	01/92	12/97	3.7	3.0	0.9	0.9	4.8	4.8	130%	0.0	160%
CAMEROON	01/92	12/97	7.5	6.0	1.9	1.9	6.2	6.2	82%	0.0	103%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	01/93	12/97	3.4	2.7	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	115%	0.0	145%
ETHIOPIA	01/93	12/97	29.3	19.0	7.4	5.8	27.8	20.7	95%	0.0	109%
GABON	01/92	12/97	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	101%	0.0	101%
GUINEA-BISSAU	01/93	12/97	3.8	2.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.3	73%	0.3	88%
LESOTHO	01/92	12/97	3.5	2.5	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.8	108%	0.0	152%
MALI	01/93	12/97	7.8	7.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	7.6	98%	0.2	98%
MAURITANIA	01/92	12/97	5.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.7	94%	0.0	104%
MOZAMBIQUE	01/95	12/97	12.1	6.9	7.4	3.0	12.0	6.5	99%	0.4	95%
NIGER	01/92	12/97	10.7	6.5	2.4	2.2	8.6	7.6	80%	0.0	116%
RWANDA	01/93	12/97	7.0	4.5	1.5	1.5	4.5	4.2	64%	0.3	93%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	01/93	12/97	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	44%	0.0	106%
SOUTH AFRICA	01/94	12/97	4.2	4.2	1.5	1.3	3.4	3.2	82%	1.0	75%
SWAZILAND	01/92	12/97	2.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.9	103%	0.0	144%
Total Africa			105.9	75.5	30.2	23.7	96.4	81.7	91%	2.2	108%
Arab States and Europe											
ALGERIA	01/89	12/97	9.2	7.5	0.7	0.7	7.3	7.3	79%	0.2	97%
EGYPT	01/92	12/97	20.0	10.0	3.4	3.1	13.3	12.9	67%	0.0	129%
JORDAN	01/92	12/97	7.0	5.0	1.1	1.1	4.8	4.8	69%	0.2	97%
YEMEN	01/92	12/97	15.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	10.1	10.0	67%	0.0	100%
Total Arab States and Europe			51.2	32.5	7.5	7.2	35.5	35.1	69%	0.4	108%
Asia and the Pacific											
BANGLADESH	01/91	12/97	38.0	36.9	6.9	6.8	38.5	37.5	101%	0.0	101%
BHUTAN	07/92	06/97	2.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.0	108%	0.0	138%
MALDIVES	01/94	12/97	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.7	127%	0.0	119%
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	01/92	12/97	5.5	4.0	1.9	1.9	4.3	4.1	78%	0.0	102%
SOUTH PACIFIC	01/92	12/97	15.6	13.7	2.0	1.9	14.7	13.9	94%	0.0	102%
THAILAND	01/92	12/97	7.0	6.0	1.5	1.5	5.8	5.5	82%	0.5	91%
Total Asia and the Pacific			70.4	64.2	13.7	13.3	68.2	65.6	97%	0.5	102%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
BOLIVIA	01/91	12/97	13.9	12.7	2.2	2.2	12.2	11.5	88%	1.2	90%
BRAZIL	01/92	12/97	15.0	12.0	2.2	2.2	11.5	11.5	76%	0.5	96%
COLOMBIA	01/93	12/97	5.0	3.0	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	61%	0.0	102%
COSTA RICA	01/95	12/97	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	43%	1.1	43%
NICARAGUA	01/94	12/97	9.5	7.3	3.5	2.7	9.6	8.0	101%	0.0	110%
PARAGUAY	01/93	12/97	5.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	3.9	3.9	77%	0.0	155%
Total Latin America and the Caribbean			50.4	39.5	9.8	9.1	41.0	38.8	81%	2.9	98%
Grand Total			277.9	211.7	61.2	53.3	241.1	221.2	87%	6.0	104%

a/ Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 3a: Implementation status of country programmes ongoing in 1998 (in millions of US$) a/

Region/Country	Actual Duration		Total approval	Regular approval	Total exp. 1997	Regular exp. 1997	Total exp. to 1997	Regular exp. to 1997	Total exp. rate	Regular balance of commit.	Regular exp. rate
Programmes starting in 1991											
Africa											
CONGO	01/91	12/98	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.3	56%	2.5	56%
Programmes starting in 1993											
Africa											
BURUNDI	01/93	12/98	7.8	6.0	1.4	1.4	6.1	5.8	78%	0.2	97%
MADAGASCAR	01/93	12/98	10.8	10.8	1.7	1.7	7.5	7.5	69%	3.3	69%
SIERRA LEONE	01/93	12/98	5.2	3.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	36%	1.6	53%
Asia and the Pacific											
PAKISTAN	07/93	06/98	30.0	20.0	4.9	4.6	21.0	19.4	70%	0.6	97%
Total 1993			53.8	40.3	8.3	7.9	36.5	34.5	68%	5.8	86%
Programmes starting in 1994											
Asia and the Pacific											
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN	01/94	12/99	11.8	11.8	1.8	1.8	8.9	8.9	75%	2.9	75%
PHILIPPINES	01/94	12/98	35.0	25.0	8.1	6.1	27.8	25.1	80%	0.0	100%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
GUATEMALA	01/94	12/98	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	56%	0.0	98%
Total 1994			50.3	38.8	10.5	8.5	38.7	36.0	77%	2.8	93%
Programmes starting in 1995											
Africa											
BENIN	01/95	12/98	10.0	10.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.6	47%	5.4	46%
MAURITIUS	01/95	12/98	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	66%	0.5	66%
Arab States and Europe											
TURKEY	01/95	12/99	7.0	6.0	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	30%	3.9	35%
Asia and the Pacific											
CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS	01/95	12/98	23.0	18.0	5.7	4.9	14.7	13.8	64%	4.2	77%
INDONESIA	01/95	12/99	30.0	25.0	2.3	2.3	6.0	6.0	20%	19.0	24%
Total 1995			71.5	60.5	11.9	11.2	28.4	27.6	40%	32.9	46%
Programmes starting in 1996											
Africa											
CAPE VERDE	01/96	12/00	6.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	20%	3.9	22%
CHAD	01/96	12/00	9.0	8.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	29%	5.3	34%
GHANA	01/96	12/00	25.0	18.0	2.1	1.9	3.8	2.6	15%	15.4	15%
ZIMBABWE	01/96	12/99	8.9	6.4	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.2	37%	3.2	50%
Arab States and Europe											
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	01/96	12/99	7.2	5.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	37%	2.7	48%
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	01/96	12/00	18.0	13.0	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.7	22%	9.3	29%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
HONDURAS	01/96	12/99	8.2	5.2	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.9	37%	2.3	56%
Total 1996			82.3	60.8	11.8	11.5	20.5	18.7	25%	42.1	31%

a/ Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 3a (continued): Implementation status of country programmes ongoing in 1998 (in millions of US$)

Region/Country	Actual Duration		Total approval	Regular approval	Total exp. 1997	Regular exp. 1997	Total exp. to 1997	Regular exp. to 1997	Total exp. rate	Regular balance of commit.	Regular exp. rate
Programmes starting in 1997											
Africa											
ANGOLA	01/97	12/00	15.0	9.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	14%	7.5	21%
BURKINA FASO	01/97	12/00	10.3	8.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	22%	6.7	24%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	01/97	12/01	5.5	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	17%	4.1	18%
COMOROS	01/97	12/01	3.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	17%	2.4	19%
COTE D'IVOIRE	01/97	12/01	12.5	10.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	15%	8.2	18%
ERITREA	01/97	12/00	6.8	4.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	19%	3.7	23%
GAMBIA	01/97	12/01	4.5	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	17%	2.9	18%
GUINEA	01/97	12/01	9.5	7.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10%	6.5	13%
KENYA	01/97	12/01	20.0	16.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	10%	14.5	12%
MALAWI	01/97	12/01	15.0	11.0	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	22%	8.2	26%
NAMIBIA	01/97	12/00	6.1	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	24%	2.2	39%
NIGERIA	01/97	12/01	32.5	32.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	9%	29.6	9%
SENEGAL	01/97	12/01	15.0	10.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	20%	6.9	31%
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	01/97	12/01	25.0	21.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.2	20%	16.8	20%
TOGO	01/97	12/01	7.0	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10%	5.3	12%
UGANDA	01/97	12/00	24.0	16.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	13%	13.0	19%
ZAMBIA	01/97	12/01	10.5	8.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	25%	5.9	31%
Arab States and Europe											
ALBANIA	01/97	12/00	4.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6%	2.6	9%
DJIBOUTI	01/97	12/00	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	12%	1.6	18%
LEBANON	01/97	12/01	3.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	6%	2.2	12%
MOROCCO	01/97	12/01	19.0	13.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	9%	11.3	13%
SUDAN	01/97	12/01	17.0	17.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	10%	15.3	10%
TUNISIA	01/97	12/01	7.0	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	9%	3.8	15%
Asia and the Pacific											
CAMBODIA	01/97	12/00	16.0	14.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	25%	10.1	28%
INDIA	01/97	12/01	100.0	80.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9%	71.2	11%
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	01/97	12/00	6.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	7%	4.8	8%
MONGOLIA	01/97	12/01	9.3	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	9%	5.1	14%
NEPAL	01/97	12/01	35.0	25.0	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.0	8%	23.0	8%
SRI LANKA	01/97	12/00	7.6	5.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	13%	4.1	18%
VIET NAM	01/97	12/00	24.0	20.0	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.8	22%	15.2	24%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
CARIBBEAN	01/97	12/00	5.0	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	21%	2.9	26%
CUBA	01/97	12/01	4.5	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	20%	3.6	20%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	01/97	12/01	5.5	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	27%	3.0	33%
ECUADOR	01/97	12/00	5.0	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	32%	2.4	40%
EL SALVADOR	01/97	12/01	6.3	4.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	17%	3.0	24%
HAITI	01/97	12/99	8.8	6.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	22%	4.6	28%
MEXICO	01/97	12/01	15.5	10.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	12%	8.7	17%
PERU	01/97	12/01	15.0	9.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	21%	6.4	33%
Total 1997			539.6	421.6	75.8	72.4	76.1	72.4	14%	349.2	17%
Grand total			803.3	627.8	119	111.63				435.5	

a/ Figures and percentages may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Table 3b: Summary of country programmes ongoing in 1998 by region (in millions of US$)								
		Total approval	Regular approval	Total exp. to 1997	Regular exp. to 1997	Total exp. rate	Regular balance of comm.	Regular exp. rate
Africa (sub-Saharan)	27	312.6	252.3	70.2	66.6	22%	185.7	26%
Arab States and Europe	9	85.7	66.0	13.6	13.3	16%	52.7	20%
Asia and the Pacific	12	327.7	255.0	101.7	94.9	31%	160.1	37%
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	77.3	54.5	18.0	17.5	23%	37.0	32%
Total	58						435.5	

Table 4: New submissions of country programmes in 1998 (in millions of US$) a/				
	Intended duration		Total approval	Regular approval
Africa				
BOTSWANA	01/98	12/02	2.5	2.0
CAMEROON	01/98	12/01	12.0	10.5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	01/98	12/02	2.5	2.5
ETHIOPIA	01/98	12/01	30.0	24.8
GABON	01/98	12/01	1.7	1.2
GUINEA-BISSAU	01/98	12/02	4.0	3.0
LESOTHO	01/98	12/02	3.0	2.5
MALI	01/98	12/02	11.0	10.0
MAURITANIA	01/98	12/01	7.0	4.0
MOZAMBIQUE	01/98	12/01	23.2	14.0
NIGER	01/98	12/99	6.0	4.4
RWANDA	01/98	12/00	5.0	4.2
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	01/98	12/02	2.1	1.6
SOUTH AFRICA	01/98	12/01	10.0	6.0
SWAZILAND	01/98	12/02	2.3	2.0
Total Africa			122.3	92.7
Arab States and Europe				
ALGERIA	01/98	12/00	7.0	5.1
EGYPT	01/98	12/01	18.0	14.4
JORDAN	01/98	12/02	4.5	4.0
YEMEN	01/98	12/01	18.0	12.0
Total Arab States and Europe			47.5	35.5
Asia and the Pacific				
BANGLADESH	01/98	12/02	35.0	31.0
BHUTAN	01/98	12/02	4.4	4.0
CHINA	01/97	12/00	20.0	20.0
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	01/98	12/01	3.6	3.6
MALDIVES	01/98	12/02	4.5	2.5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	01/98	12/02	6.5	5.0
SOUTH PACIFIC	01/98	12/01	10.0	7.2
THAILAND	01/98	12/01	3.2	3.2
Total Asia and the Pacific			87.2	76.5
Latin America and the Caribbean				
BOLIVIA	01/98	12/02	12.0	8.5
BRAZIL	01/98	12/01	9.0	8.0
COLOMBIA	01/98	12/01	2.4	2.4
NICARAGUA	01/98	12/01	11.4	8.4
PARAGUAY	01/98	12/02	5.5	3.0
Total Latin America and the Caribbean			40.3	30.3
Grand Total			297.3	235.0

a/ Submissions to the first and second regular sessions

/...

Table 5: Request for additional resources for ongoing programmes submitted to the second regular session 1998 (in millions of US$) a/

Region and Country	Start year	Extension of original programme (years)	Additional regular resources	Additional other resources	Additional total resources
Asia and the Pacific Islamic Republic of Iran	1994	1	1.8	0.0	1.8

a/ These are included in tables 3a and 3b

Table 6: Balance of UNFPA commitments from regular resources as of 1/1/98 (in millions of US$)

	Ongoing programmes a/ (1)	Submissions of country programmes b/ (2)	Total (1) + (2)
Africa	185.7	92.7	278.4
Arab States and Europe	52.7	35.5	88.2
Asia and the Pacific	160.1	76.5	236.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	37.0	30.3	67.3
Total	435.5	235.0	670.5

a/ see table 3b.
b/ see table 4.